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History and Hurt Feelings

DIAIN truth is, that most of Woodrow Wilson's characterizations of men, things, principles, policies, and traditions, in his historical writings, are so very near to being definitive that they hurt a whole lot of people. Wilson has written some great history. But he has also, for the most part, refused to take the historian's usual license to distort history. He has keenly analyzed the facts of history, and in putting them on paper, with his own critical interpretations, he has necessarily shattered many factional and sectional and personal ideals, and hurt a lot of petted feelings, and gone crosswise of a lot of narrow and gnurly

Much of his historical work has necessarily led him into trespassing upon what to the majority of Democrats, especially southern Democrats, is forbidden ground. Wilson has boldly, but sympathetically, used the surgeon's knife on a lot of hoary growths that sapped the life from otherwise healthy organisms, and his work has certainly been for the general good, in helping greatly to clarify the historical atmosphere. No other historian has been more independent in his judgments, or less influenced by tradition, environment, and habit.

Republicans in congress are quoting liberally from Wilson's speeches and writings, and inserting whole chapters of his histories, and long forgotten speeches, in the Congressional Record to be franked all over the country later on as Republican campaign documents. No doubt they make good material for the purpose. No doubt much that Wilson has said and written will prove distasteful to many Democrats. But in the long run, the circulation of his writings will help him, for they will approve themselves to the good sense, sound judgment, and essential fairness of the American people as trustworthy records of bygone days.

In so saying, however, we desire to limit such general commendation to expressions that cmanated before the presidential bug got hold. Wilson has radically changed his views, for the worse, since he began to "sound the popular chord" and forsake the ways of the professional historian for those of the shrewd politician. Wherein Wilson has reversed his former sound and mature views, he has shown weakness. Wherein he has embraced current fallacies and accepted current nostrums, he has shown folly and has forfeited some degree of public confidence and

His greatest mistake is in mistaking the fitful breezes of popular discontent and the clamor of demagogs for the signals of coming day. Woodrow Wilson of five years ago was a safe, conservative, wise, forceful man, of the doctrinaire type and yet having many of the essential qualities of an executive. Wilson of today may be the same Wilson, but his speeches and writings since he began to think of presidential ambitions have tended to display him in an unpleasant light, that of a man deliberately sacrificing lifelong principles and tenets for a purely imaginary gain of popularity.

Inasmuch as Woodrow Wilson stands a chance of being elected president of the United States, his views are of national concern, and it is to be hoped that he will not drift into the ways of demagoguery in order to entice a few stray votes to his party. It will be far better politics for him to stand upon his written record of 25 years, for on that record, assuming that it correctly expresses the Woodrow Wilson of today, he would undoubtely control a large proportion of Republican votes and of independent votes which generally go to a Republican candidate.

The \$2,400,000 annual graft in New York under the police system of protecting gambling houses amounted to about 2 percent of the city's annual budget. Such a system could not exist without general public telerance; the facts have been known in a general way all the time, but the same officials responsible for them have been returned to office regularly under machine methods, as is usually the way in cities. As The Herald has frequently remarked, it is not the American system of government that needs changing, but the people themselves.

Every El Pasoan is interested in the outcome of the test cases in the effort to move the redlight district. It is a shame to keep that district where it is. For 15 years efforts have been made at intervals to move it, but powerful political interests have always intervened. Now we shall have a chance to find out whether the politicians are in reality the masters of the courts.

In the mind of president Taft, any self respecting assertion of American rights abroad is a "truculent policy."

The Pecos valley short line, if built by the Pearsons, would not be subject to quite such vicissitudes as the Mexican end of the line has been. It would quickly become the favorite route east for passengers and freight, and it would pay richly as part of a trunk line, not to speak of the local business that would steadily

How Doctors Kill El Paso Babies

MPTY beds awaiting patients at the Cloudcroft baby sanatorium, empty cribs in El Paso from which little corpses have been taken. for many more babies at Cloudcroft, sufferers from the typical summer diseases of infancy, and there are persons willing to pay expenses of deserving charity

But in El Paso there are physicians who, for the sake of a dollar fee, of for the sake of their "professional prestige," or for general perversity, are willing to condemn sick babies to death rather than send them to the mountain. As long as babies die of these diseases in El Paso while there remains room available at the Clouderoft haven of safety, it simply means that El Paso is cursed with physicians who are either ignorant or vicious, or both combined.

For there is nothing to har any person from participating in the salvation of that place. And nearly all babies who come there desperately sick, soon get well.

Congress is jealous of time spent in hearing of border atrocities and the failures of the state department, but it eagerly debates a proposal to grant a franchise for a street railway system in the district of South Hilo, county of Hawaii, territory of Hawaii; or a proposal to establish a special commission with a fat appropriation to fight the army worm.

It may or may not be significant that Japanese newspapers are protesting against the fortifying of the Panama canal as contrary to the spirit of our treaty with Great Britain. It may or may not be the intention of the United States to interpret its own treaties.

El Pasoans are singularly apathetic about the proposed great winter resort. May it not be worth careful investigation and concerted action should conditions be found right? This city may be tolerably well satisfied with itself, but it cannot afford to pass up such a proposition as that promises to be, even though it may require a few thousand dollars to provide land. Has all possible been done to bring about an understanding? The project should not be allowed to slip by without full consideration.

Senator Cummins did a wise thing Friday in the senate when he warned against taking any international stand or making any declaration of policy that could not or would not be backed by the whole power of the United States. We have suffered enough humiliation already, and we don't want to have to back down some near day in the face of a potential enemy.

Even with international affairs at the breaking point, there is every reason why we should begin to organize the Get-Acquainted excursion for October, to run through Arisona and part of New Mexico.

UNCLE WALT'S DENATURED POEM

The Jay Driver

E DRIVES his apoplectic steed with voice and reins and goad; no regulations does he heed, no laws that rule the road. Of all his faculties bereft, he is a trying wight; he never fails to take the left, when he should take the right. He swings his ancient caravan across the street or lane, and the anathemas of man fall on his head in vain. He stops to talk with neighbor Zinn, another hopeless jay; they hold their teams and argue in the middle of the way; they prove the government is wrong, and roast the idle rich; and travelers who come along must pass them in the ditch. Along the village street he reels, the heedless jay, by heck, and breaks off fifty-seven wheels and makes ten rigs a wreck. From left to right and back he pulls, and takes up far more space than would a herd of Durham bulls if they were in a race. In all the country out of doors the jay is causing grief; of all the grievous rubes and bores he's easily the chief, and yet our statesmen rant and rave until the welkin busts, and weapons of destruction wave before the harmless trusts. And what our country needs, I say, is less of this turmoil; the law should gather in the jay, and have him boiled in oil

CHOPIN'S NOCTURNE IN B MINOR

By Raoul De Saint Rence-

P ARIS was at my feet. The days, unknown student from the conservatory of Dresden had become a famous pianist. Was it strange, then, that I was almost mad with joy?

After my concert the night before a splendid feast had been arranged in my honor. With the praise of the speeches still ringing in my ears I was on my way back to my hotel. It was three oclock in the morning, but I preferred to walk as the night was unusually beautiful.

Lost in deep thought I never noticed that somebody followed me until he was at my very heels and linked his arm in mine.

"You walk very fast M. Raoul Kalservitch," he said. "I left Chatelet immediately after you and I have had a hard time trying to catch up with you. I was present at the banquet given in your honor and I am one of your most ardent admirers."

"You are too kind," I said looking."

your honor and I am one of your most ardent admirers."

You are too kind." I said looking at him more closely. He had turned up the collar of his coat and pulled his hat down over his forehead so that I could only see his dark eyes and the ends of his moustache.

"You live in Rue des Sept Chiens and as I am going in the same direction I should consider myself happy if you would let me accompany you."

I willingly consented and we were soon chatting like old friends.

We had almost reached my hotel when a mantle was thrown over my head, two men took hold of me and I was bundled into a carriage. After a drive, which seemed to last an eternity, the carriage stopped and I was led into a house.

The room in which I found myself was brilliantly lighted and I saw to my astonishment I men sitting around a grand plano.

All the men present were above mid-

is grand plane.

I grand plane.

All the men present were above midile age, several were graybaired, and
many had long beards, but every face
were an expression of unusual deter-

Looking at these faces I felt con-Looking at these faces I felt con-vinced that these men were able to do anything and that no pleading on my part would make any difference. Suddenly my eyes fell on a man who, ited hand and foot, was sitting in a chair near the plano. The chair appeared to be made from metal and it was standing on a glass platform. The man wore a heavy metal headgear connected with a wire run-ulng to the ceiling.

headgear connected with a wire runming to the ceiling.

While I was staring at him a tall
gentleman with dark eyes and a black
beard arose and said:

"I want to bid you welcome. Raoul
Kalservitch, and I hope you will excuse the unconventional manner in
which we brought you here."

The Herald's Daily Short Story

ARIS was at my feet. The days of struggle were over. The poor unknown student from the contactory of Dresden had become a fatory of Dresden had become a fa

deny that I do not feel very much like doing so."

"We were compelled to act as we did in order to get you here. If you do as we desire nothing will happen to you and you will be back at your botel in less than an hour."

"What do you want?"

"We want you to play these three pieces which were on your program tonight."

Seeing no way of escape I found it

night."
Seeing no way of escape I found it wise to accede to their demand, though I was furious at their impudence.
At first I forgot tiredness and indignation for the plane was a most wonderful instrument, but the deep silence and the eyes of the man tied to the chair made me more and more nervous, so when I had finished the second piece, I lumped up and cried:
"This is enough. I cannot play any more."

This is enough. I cannot play any more."

The gentleman with the dark whiskers forced me to sit down again.

"You must play the third and last piece, Chopin's Nocturne in B Miner."

"Not until I know what is the purpose of this strange concert."

"I will tell you. The man you see in the chair has been sentenced to death and he is to die at your hands.

"Sit down!" he commanded. "You cannot refuse being the medium through whom the revenge of a mighty society strikes down a member who has broken its laws. The organization's death sentence must always be executed by an outsider and we have chosen you to execute thi, man. The plane on which you are playing in dano on which you are playing is connected with an electric machine rom which wires are run to the chair and the metal cap on the doomed man's ead. When you strike a certain accord in Chopin's Nocturne you will send powerful current through the conicted men's body."

victed men's body."

"Then nothing in the world can make me touch that plano again!"

The man ellently gripped my hands, looked straight into my eyes and said: "Play."

As if I were esleep I obeyed—the man had hypnotized me. As if in a draum I saw the face of the doomed, who had now given up all hone weight.

dream I saw the face of the doomed, who had now given up all hope. Suddenly all faces were turned towards I the chair, the man's eyes were wide open and staring and his lips were covered with foam. He was dead and I, Raoul Kaiservitch, was a murderer. I fell to the floor unconscious.

When I came to I found myself lyling in the street near my hotel. I have never seen any of the men again, and I have never since played Chopin's Nocturne in B, Minor.

-:- A BACHELOR'S DIARY -:-

Elizabeth Is Taken From Him and He Is Inconsolable.

By MAX.

FULY 13.-Miss Lee was calling me. | had been spared the desolation that That was the last entry I made in my diary over two weeks ago. It is hard for me to write under the happiest of circumstances. I feel as if I were writing in my heart's blood

When Miss Lee called me I ran up when Miss Lee Called me I ram up-stairs with a hope greater than I had dared encourage all day. I could not lose Elizabeth, I thought! No power, I balleved, could be greater than my love for the child. That she could be taken from me was monstrous. It was beyond belief!
I placed my freil human hold on her

life greater than the divine power that gave it, and when I entered her room that night it was with the con-viction, may the detrmination that the detrmination that the child would be spared.

The doctor sat beside her bed. When

I entered the room he lookel up with such pitying understanding in his eyes that my heart fell. I turned to Miss that my heart fell. I turned to Miss
Lee for the hope that had sustained
me during so many weary hours and
found she was weeping. Then I knew
the worst! I fell on my knees beside
the little bed and lifted the wasted
little form in my arms.

"She is mine!" I cried. "Nothing
shall take her from!"

Was it bleaches to be that the state of the st

Shall take her from!"

Was it blasphemous for me to defy the Creator in that way? If it was then I was punished for there was a little quiver in the form I held, a little sigh, and my darling was gone.

Serrowful Hours.

Men do not say much when they feel the deepest. I will pass over the events of the next few days quickly. Her father was sent for and was with me when we carried Elizabeth to a resting place beside the aunt Mary she so dearly loved.

Manette has been taken to the mountains by the Spencers and will remain there till the warm weather ends. There were only Elizabeth's father, the preacher, the doctor, who loved her as he loved no other child; Miss Lee and myself at the simple little services held in this room such a short, and ret such a long, long time ago.

The good gray haired preacher who read the services is appreciated. read the services is accustomed to scenes like this. How many times, i wondered, had he tried to find comfort for bereaved mothers? Such a loss I reflected, would be greater than mine. I realized in my sorrow and resentment that it would have been harder for Elizabeth's mother, and Mary, the child's near-mother. For the first time I was glad that both were gone and

had been spared the desolation that pervades my heart tonight.

The house is strangely lonely tonight. It seems large and empty, larger than it ever seemed when I lived here alone. But the smallest house must seem too large when a little child has left it foreter.

Miss Lee Worn Out.

Miss Lee left the afternoon of the day we took Elizabeth away, and the child's father returned west next morning. Miss Lee has gone to the seasishore. She is worn out with the fight

You have much experience, that nurses want their hours of relaxation, and will take them, no matter what the coal. The average trained nurse thinks only of herself. Miss Lee has not been out of this house since the child took sick, A mother could not have been more devoted."

So I sent her away to remain till Manette returns in the fall, and before she left I gave her a check large enough to pay her salary for the time gone, and cover all her expenses, it is not enough, and when she comes back to give Manette the attention that was formerly divided with Elizabeth, I is formerly divised with Edizabeth, I Il make it more. I am going to the office every day, It find no interest in my work. Cerything goes on so well without me

that I have no incentive for going. Life seems a dreary, hopeless proposi-tion to me now. When I lost Josephine I turned every hope to Elizabeth. "She," I said to myself many times, "will be a daughter to me. Manette may some day stray away to make a

He Sees Josephine. July 14.—I was walking in the park this evening when I met Josephine. Somehow I felt no emotion of any kind when I turned a sharp corner and almost ran into her. I had been to the cemetery, and was

walking with my head bowed, thinking of Elizabeth. She had a way of slipping her hand in mine, and the longing to close my hand over hers, to feel the tight little squeeze her fingers always gave mine, amounted to a physical

I looked at Josephine with unseeing

I do not know. I saw only my deso-lation: I thought only of Ellzabeth. I raised my hat and was walking on, when she stopped me.

Years Ago To-From The Herald Of This Date 1898

Mrs. Louis Behr has returned from a summer trip to California. F. B. Stuart left the city yesterday for Alamogordo, his new place of hus-

Frank Harden, cashler of the T. P. depot, is visiting at his home in Aci-

lene, Texas, Miss Maud Keifer went to Vinton, Texas, where she will visit friends for a few days.

A. J. DeMules and J. F. Scharf are in town and announce their determination to open a business house in El

Judge A. A. Freeman came down vesterday from Socorro, after having been in attendance on the New Mex-

Pete Dehlinger, th T. P. carpenter, who has been visiting in Buffalo, N. Y., for the past month, has returned to his duties.

J. R. Norton has raised a howl about The Herald connecting him with the B. of L E. He is the general chairman of the B. of L F.

Capt. Charles Davis and daughter left on the White Oaks line for Alamogordo from which point they will take an ambulance and ge for a camp in the Ruidoso mountains. Justice Darwood was taken to Sothe old man was as skittleh as a man

"I think an electric light over the turntable in the G. H. yards would serve to greatly beautify the surroundings after night," said an employe of that line yesterday. The light is needed and in all probability will be placed there.

City clerk Catlin Issued the following building permits today: Mrs. M. L. Harmsen for an adobe residence on block 1. Morehead addition, to cost \$500; W. H. Tanner took out a permit to build a brick residence on block 146. Campbell addition, to cost \$1000.

The game of championship tennis in the doubles, which was played some time ago, has now a sequel. The two champions were playing together yesterday and two others of the club offered to piny against them, and the champions thinking that they had an casy mark accepted the offer. The result was that Newman and White, the star players, were defeated.

The Mexican flags over the river nd on the Mexican commulate in his city were hung at half must yesries are of the best, it has been or-fered from Mexico City that this be lone to show the sympathy felt by one country for another.

Vesterday a reported of The Herald called in to see the operations of the Troy laundry machinery and O. H. Baum showed him all the new patent machinery. Mr. Baum said: 'Well, we are in good shape to do the work now. We are getting a good deal of pat-ronage, mostly from the Chinamen, the have been doing the washee, washee'. There is plenty of room in

El Pazo for two laundries." The collector received yesterday the ist of the successful candidates who tood the examination on July 3 for bride was 27. The justice said that the position of mounted inspector and Buford,

BOY SCOUTS BY OUTDOOR ACTIVITY ARE MAKING MANY YOUTHS STURDY

Organization Has Lofty Purposes and Shows a Remarkable Growth Throughout the Country.

By FREDERIC 1. HASKIN.

N EW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 5.—It has been clearly demonstrated tarily assumes in joining a troop of Scouts. In the Scout Manual there are that there is both a sociological and a psychological bensfit to be derived from the return to certain primitive customs such as are found in a forest camp fire. This is especially true for young people who are able to find in the camp 'Something to do, something to think about, something to enjoy in the woods, with a view always to character building, since that and not scholarship," says the "Birch Bark Roll," "is the first aim of edu-cation." To aid in giving this benefit cation." To aid in giving this benefit to as many young people as possible has been deemed a worthy purpose by thousands of men and women in various parts of the country.

At Silver Bay Laze, New York, there is a large summer training camp at which are now assembled a number of earnest men. They are taking lessons in nature lore of various kinds, in the full courses of camp craft in

in the full courses of camp craft, in athletics, in swimming and water games. While these may be pleasant in themselves, the men are not follow-ing them with that intent. Their real aim is to train themselves in all of aim is to train themselves in an or the arts which boys most love, so as to be qualified for the office of scout master in some of the troops of the Boy Scouts of America which are springing up so rapidly over the coun-

Many Camps in Small Towns, In almost every little village and town there now may be found an orpossessed with the desire to spend as ery possible minute out of doors, or atrengthening their bodies by all sorts of athletle exercises, whose highest pleasure seems to center in some camp in the woods and who yet find time to perform a noticeable number of help ful deeds for other people. It will be found generally that these boys belong to the order of "Boy Scouts of Ameriby the thousand each week. With such sponsible men actually registered as Scout masters and more qualifying every day, and with thousands of prominent men active in the National or Local Councils of the order, it can be readily seen that the Boy Scout movement has long passed the experimental stage and may now be recognized as ment has long passed the experimental stage and may now be recognized as one of the important forces in the upbuilding of the nation. While some few of these companies of boys never enjoy a real camp life of their own, it is the spirit of the camp as represented in the various indian legends upon which their ceremonies are based which appeals most keenly to the romance loving nature of the average mance loving nature of the average

Hay National Council. The Boy Scouts of America is an organization governed by a National The house is strangely lonely tonight. It seems large and empty,
larger than it ever seemed when I
lived here alone. But the smallest
house must seem too large when a
little child has left it forever.

Miss Lee Worn Out,
Miss Lee left the afternoon of the
day we took Elizabeth away, and the
child's father returned west next mornling. Miss Lee has gone to the seashore. She is worn out with the fight
she made. "No nurse I ever knew."
said the doctor to me, "was as faithful a she has been. You will find, if
You have much seemed by a "National
council which holds meetings annually
at which it elects a Chief Scout for the
executive work and a staff of Deputy
Scouts each of which is chairman of
a committee for some special line of
Scout work. The national headquarters of this, the greatest boy's organization in the world, is at 200 Fifth
avenue, New York, where six large
rooms in the Fifth avenue building are
required to accommodate the staff of
clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers and
scouts to carry on the work. The honorary president of the organization is
president Taft and colonel Roosevelt is an honorary wice-president. Colin H. Livingstone a Washington banker, is the president and Ernest Thompsonhis wood craft books holds the office of chief scout and is also the author of the official handbook. The national Council is composed of some of the most prominent man of the vatio resenting all of the leading professtons.

Map Shows Growth. A new map recently has been pre-pared to show the tremendous growth of the Boy Scouts of America. map is over 12 feet long. On it are placed green pins to mark every village, town and city which has a troop of boy zeouts. Red pins are scattered over the map to show the location of cout commissioners and blue pins to scout commissioners and blue pins to indicate the local councils which supervise the scout activities. This map shows every state in the Union represented in the order of scouts. Some of the states seem to be almost a solid green. In Pennsylvania there are over four hundred troops. There are more than one hundred in Manhattan in addition to fifty in Brookivn. There are dition to fifty in Brooklyn. There are nearly a hundred troops in Texas and the number in other western states is increasing each week. In Florida and the other Gulf states the organizations re especially active.

It is not confined to Continental

America either. Like the public school, the Boy Scout follows the American flag in Hawaii, the Philippines, Alaska and the Canal Zone, as well as in Cuba and Porto Rico, there are Boy Scout troops belonging to the great organization with headquarters in New York. An edition of the Scout's Manual lately has been printed in Spanish for the benefit of the American boys who speak that tongue.

The aim of the organization is to give the hove the headit of the second the control of the second to the second to

give the boys the benefit of all of the influences which go to make up good citizenship. One of the noteworthy effects of the movement has been its strong influence against snobbery and of all kinds of class distinction. While some of the troops contain boys with plenty of means the majority are de-pendent upon their own earnings. Yer absolute quality is observed in all the organizations. The only superiority in scoutdom is that of attainment and each boy has an equal chance at win-ning every honor. ning every honor.
Motto-"Be Prepared."

The motto of the Boy Scouts is "Be Prepared" which means that a Scout has mind and body in readiness for every duty. The mind is prepared by the alertness and obelience required by the Scout oath. The body will be

in the night inspector's class were.
S. J. Fennel, E. M. Fink, J. E. Priest
E. B. Stansel, J. M. Smith, George J.
Briggs, and C. M. Murry; all of the Briggs, and C. M. Smith, George J., foregoing have their address as El Paso. Those successful for mounted impector were: H. F. Bloom, El Paso. W. H. Baker, Deming: Charles A. Kinne, El Paso, W. H. Hudson, Deming; Louis Hoizman, El Paso.

A surprise party was given to Miss

Eva Kneeland Wednesday night by
a host of her young friends. About
15 couple met at the residence of
Jesse Payne and all went in a body to
call on Miss Kneeland. Those who
were in attendance were: Misses Eva
Wennight Behaves Payne and by making it impossible for any-

tarily assumes in Joining a troop of Scouts. In the Scout Manual there are twelve points of law. When a boy takes the Scout oath he promises to be trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, hrave, clean and reverent, since these are the qualifies required by the law.

The scout oath is this: "On my honor I will do my heat (1) To do my duty to God and my country. (2) To obey the Scout law. (3) To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake and morally upright." When taking this oath, the Scout will stand holding up his right hand, pain to the front, thmub resting on nail of little finger and other free fingers upright together. This is the Scout sign. The three upright fingers remind him of the three promises in the Scout oath. The bully, the braggart and the rowdy are thus reclaimed of their own volition. It is not "sissy" for a boy to help an old lady over a bad crossing when his acloved order gives honors for that kind of chivalry, or to raise his hat or give up his seat to a lady when his Scout law commands him to be courteous. He cannot disobey his parents or break the rules of his school without being false to his Scout pledges to which he has promised loyalty. While of course the scout organization does not expect to turn its members into troops of premature young angels, few who observe the work will deny that it does exert a greater influence for the general improvement of the boys than any that has yet come into the lives of most of them.

Three Classes of Scouts.

There classes of scouts among the Boy Scouts of America. The first is the Tenderfoot, for boys under twelve or older if they have use the required qualifications for the second class scout, which is the next in rank and calls for at least a month's service as a Tengerfoot, the ability to use a knife and hatchet properly, to build a fire in the open without using more than two matches, to know the skeen points of the compass and several other qualifications. The First Class scout must be able to swim at least fifty yards, to understand advanced first aid to the injured, to rend a map correctly and to draw a rough sketch map, to deacribe ten species of tress and plants from observation, including poison lvy, to judge distance, size and weight withing 25 percent of accuracy to furnish evidence that he has put into daily practice the principles of the scout oath and law and to enlist a boy trained by himself as a Tenderfoot.

Each troop of Boy Scouts is named after the place to which it belongs and is made up of two or more patrals. Each patrol in a troop is named after eome animal or bird such as the Wolf Patrol, the Hawk or the Rattlesnake Patrol, When a boy becomes a First Class scout he may qualify for merit badges which are to be awarded by the Court of Honor of the Local Councils. These honors are awarded for skill in various industries, crafts, at letter a scout of the stoop bearing his name. In addition to their list. This badge bears a portrait of Major Butt and is in great demand among the boys in the troop bearing his name. In addition to these are the honor medals which are awarded by the National Council. Five merit badges entitie a Scout to a Life Scout badge, ten entitle him to a Star Scout badge, ten entitle him to a Star Scout badge and twenty-one entitle Three Classes of Scouts.

merit badges entitle a Scout to a Life Scout badge, ten entitle him to a Star Scout badge, ten entitle him to a Star Scout badge and twenty-one entitle him to an eagle scout badge which has so far only been awarded to one boy. Arthur E. Eldred of Long Island. The first life-saving badge was recently awarded to Vincent Devinney, a member of the Bear Patrol of Olivet troop No. 3, of the Boy Scouts of America in St. Paul. Devinney saved a boy from drowning after much difficulty and restored him to consciousness by the means of resuscitation he had learned as part of his Scout craft. cout craft.

In order to fulfill their promise to be helpful and kind the Scouts are continually on the lookout for chances to do a good turn for some one. This to do a good turn for some one. This means that nearly a million good turns are done each day as a result of the Scout movement. Usually the boys do not stop with one. They are acquiring the habit of helpfulness and kindness so that they perform these acts almost unconsciously. To begin the day, a Scout will leave his neck-tie outside of his vest with a knot tied in it until he has performed his good turn or he may wear his badge reversed until he has accomplished t. In this way, he is reminded of an obligation to be fulfilled, so is on the alert for anything from removing a banana skin from the bavement of a piece of broken glass from an automobile track to some larger deed the need for which may develop unexpectedly.

Tomorrow—Boy Scout Campers Tomorrow-Boy Scout Campers.

Abe Martin



You kin git a purty fair idea o' some fellers by ther wives' expression. Some folks seem t' git clean thro' life on a

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE What might be done, if we'd only do. What might be done, if we'd put things What might be done with love in mind in making men over by making men What might be done, if we's start out' To do as we'd wish that we were done

What might be done to make happy That stands in the shadows alone and what might be done with a measure of cheer
To lift up a spirit that stumbles in fear.
What might be done if we'd put to be two,
To help some poor faltering soul to
keep true.

What might be done with the chances that rise
If we's seize them in time with our swift enterprise
And turn them to purposes highest and best. What might be done if we's put to the test The energy in us, the trend to the right.
That leads to the sun-dazzied summits of light.

What might be done, every action above With thoughts of affection and one word of love—
Lifting a sad heart from shadows and And to the peace of the pathways of Turning a worn soul away for a while From heartache, and worry to sunshine and smile.

-Baltimore Sun.

RUIDOSO NOTES.

Ruidoso, N. M., Aug. 5.—James Rea-an and family who have been campand family who have been camping here several days have left for their home at Tularosa. New Maxico. Mr. Reagan purchased the Hilburn cattle from John Snider, S. M. Johnson has returned from Tularosa, New Mexico.

Mrs. Alma Arthur and two children of Fellz, are here visiting Mrs. ar-thur's grandmother, Mrs. G. E. Mil-ler, and uncle, F. A. Miller and fam-

J. L. Purdy has returned from Capitan, with a load of supplies. Andy Wilson of Tularosa is here Roy Coe of Glencoe, was a visitor at the Ruidoso store this week. Dr. and Mrs. Parsons of Roswell, are here as guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Martin and family. Yule Miller has receovered from his recent illness, Miss Marguerite Reagan has re-turned to her home at Tularosa. James Bracken was a visitor on the Upper Ruldoso, one day this week. J. Glimore has returned from

Capitan.
P. A. Miller is fencing some pasture tand adjoining his place on the north.
John Snider of Tularosa, is the guest of Mn and Mrs. J. L. Purdy this Week.

F. M. Miller of Glencoe, was here a couple of days this week, transacting business.

BY GEORGE FITCH, Author Of "At Good Old Siwash"

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Very few millionaires do this, how- Christmas trees.

Some of them live 10 years on New York city has 10,000 millionaires \$100,000 a year and some 50 years on and 1,000,000 who are trying to be. \$500 a year.

trying to get enough money to live 1000 years at \$100,000 a year. And yet we put men in insane asylums for such trifles as triyng to chase

pink mice on the ceiling. Millionaires have no distinguishing features and it is very difficult to detect kept strong and healthy by the work and exercises provided in the camp routine or in the training required for promotion from one grade to another. There is no means of discipline that the average parent will find quite so shapely residences with "Private. Keep out" on the front gate. Others are ashamed of their money and keep it locked tightly in a large steel safe so that it cannot get out and annoy the

Some millionaires can be detected by the faces they make when they have to smoke a cheap 25 cent eigar. On the other hand, some millionaires can be deht by when the newsboy on the corner tries to "When the newsboy tries to hold out a

oc. Hughes, Gnither, Bishop, Fow-write a will disposing of it to the lan-should winke to keep our taxes paid and yers. On the other hand, if a man in our elbows out of other people's ribs.

MILLIONAIRE is a man who has | vents a little trust he may become a enough money to live 100 years millionaire over night by putting up the price of ice owing to the searcity of

There may be other things the matter Moreover, some millionaires work with New York but they are trifles comthemselves to death in three years while pared with this.



Kneeland, Rebecca Payne, Alleen and by making it impossible for any-Blacker, Alice Marrin, Mand Keifer, Oilto Lockhart, Ethel Catlin, Gertrude Higgins. Anna Shelton, Elizabeth Page, Allee Shelton, Mazie Cole, and Gertrude Catlin The young men who had the pleasure of being present were Herbert Cole, Crawford, Fewel, Davis, Beall, Kemp, McKie, Huggett, Shelton, Fowler, Catlin, Page, G. Field Boyce, and by making it impossible for any-trained to do a great deal of good, but the millionaire who tries to cat and drink up an income of \$50,000 a year with only occasional help, not only acquired indigestion, but a tearless tomb. We should all strive to become millionaire, Catlin, Page, G. Field Boyce, and